THE SUIT TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY. THE SICK JUROR FULLY RECOVERED-THE ATTEND ANCE TO BE LIMITED TO THE SEATING CAPACITY

OF THE COURT-ROOM. The trial of Mr. Tilton's suit against Mr. Beecher will be continued this morning. Mr. Jeffreys, whose sickness caused the adjournment of the Court on Thursday, has entirely recovered. Unusual efforts will be made hereafter to daily purify the air in the court-room, and not to risk the health of the jurers nor that of the counsel on either side. Judge Neilson seriously contemplates excluding every one from within the bar except those who are connected with the case, and he has expressed an intention of reducing the number of spectators to the scating capacity of the trial room.

Heretefore all lawyers indiscriminately, a delegation of twenty or thirty members of Plymouth Church, and about fifty or sixty reporters, have disputed with judge, jury, and counsel, the restricted limits of the room within the bar. About three hundred persons can be comfortably seated in the gallery, behind the bar, and in the seats within the railing opposite the seats of the jurors.' Not less than five bundred have been daily crowded into these places. The reduction of the attendance will undoubtedly greatly facilitate business, particularly among the reporters, who have great difficulty in making their way to and from the court-room.

MR. BEECHER NOT DENOUNCED BY DR. DURYEA.

It was removed in Brooklyn on Saturday that Mr. Tracy, one of Mr. Beccher's counsel, had been informed that the Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, recently during a diccourse in his church had proclaimed that in view of the disgrace recently brought upon religion and Christianity by popular preachers, at least one of the preachers in Brooklyn would have to retire quickly from the pulvit. It was said that Mn Tracy on learning the facts, considering that Mr. Beecher was the preacher referred to, communicated the statement to his associates and to several members of Plymouth Courch. Some of these members were represented to have visited Dr. Duryea, and informed them that inasmuch as Chester Correnter, the foreman of the jury, was a eruber of the Classon Avenue Church, and was a listener to the discourse referred to, Dr. Duryea had been guilty of contempt of court. A reporter called on Mr. Tracy, who disclaimed having heard that Dr. Duryea had in any way interfered with the case. Dr. Duryea denied positively that he had made any reference in any manuer to Mr. Bescher, and said that he had purposely avoided making any allusion to Mr. Beccher, on account of Mr. Carpenter's connection with the case.

MR. OVINGTON SAILS FOR EUROPE.

Mr. Oving on, who sailed for Europe on Saturday, was subpensed on the night before his departure, by ex-Judge Morris of the counsel for the plaintiff, to give testimony taday. Mr. Ovington consulted with Mr. Shearman, who called on ex-Judge Morris and de nanded to know why Mr. Ovington had been subpersed. Mr. Tilton's attorney replied that the plaintiff's counsel had knowledge of several letters which Mr. Ovragion wrote, and which it was desired to identify and put in evidence. Mr. Morris said that he had not the letters in his possession, but he had knowledge of them sufficient to excite his curiosity. The contents of these letters could not be ascertained, but it is believed that they were addressed to Mrs. Tillon, and contained assurances that she should be supported if she left her husband in consequence of the church investigation begun

Sensational reports have appeared from time to time in various papers, which have been noted more partisan character than the accuracy of their accounts of the trial, to the effect that since the opening of the trial the health of both plaintiff and defendant, has suffered. The mental anxiety which both naturally feel was said to be affecting them physically. Mr. Tilton was growing grayer, and Mr. Beecher thinner; Mr. Tilton grew daily more careworn in expression, and the hightened color natural to Mr. Beecher's face had almost disappeared, and a suspicious pallor appeared. Some of the reporters observed daily changes in their condition, as also in the expressions of countenance at the developments of the testimony.

There is httle truth in any of these stories. Mr. Beecher's mental anxiety, however great, is not betrayed in the least either by his reduced physical condition or by his facial expressions. It is doubtful if he weighs a pound less to-day than on the day when the case was ordered to trial. He does not certainly appear to be thinner. Nor have any of the developments of the testimony betrayed him into any excitement, except the story told by Mrs. Moulton when on the stand, and on this occasion he allowed to escape him only the significant remark that while based upon truth her testimony was in effect false. Nor has his manner changed for the worse; on the contrary, it may be assumed, judging from this and his conversation, that Mr. Bencher is in a better frame of mind now than when the trial began. His great animal spirits, which no amount of work and trouble seems to affect, except momentarily, break out more frequently of late in pleasant and semetimes facetious remarks to friends or court officers than at the beginning of the trial. When the trial opened he was congratulated by a friend that the issue had at last been reached, and he replied that he was glad too, but that the attendance in court was very annoying and novel to him, for he was not familiar with courts of justice or used to legal contests. Accustomed as he was to crowds and to being often a central figure in large congregations of persons, still be bore with poor grace the silent and inactive prominence of the court-room. But since the defense was opened Mr. Beecher has remarked to the same gentleman that the uncomfortable feeling had worn off and he felt less the vexations of his position. To one of the reporters whose published statements had been called into question he said, in his peculiar jovial way, he was half delighted to hear somebody else than himself abused. Of course incidents of this sort and mere observation of his looks cannot be relied upon to absolutely prove Mr. Beecher's body and mind to be in a healthy state; but certainly there is no foundation for statements that either are visibly and sori-

Mr. Tilton's health was never better; his tall figure is not a whit bent, and his physique as fine as ever. For years past Mr. Tilton's hair has been strongly tinged with gray; it is what is usually called "an iron gray," but that it is noticeably whiter than when the trial began it is mere non sense to assert. For reasons which are apparent he is more reserved in has conversations, and more retired during hours when he is not in court, and therefore his present manner is less impulsive and enthusiastic, even when he is aroused, than formerly. Still there is nothing in looks, manner, or words to warrant the stories of ill health. Both the parties to the action may be expected to see the end of the trial, however jurors and reporters may fail.

THE HISTORY OF BESSIE TURNER

One of the most interesting and remarkable of the side incidents brought into view by the suit of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher is the life of the young woman known as Bessie Turner. She for many years was in the family of Mr. Tilton, and is now in Brooklyn waiting to be called to testify in behalf of the defendant in the suit. Her name and birth are a mystery; for, while she is best known as Bessie Turner, she has been called also Lizzie McDermott, and the best endeavors of her friends have not discovered which of those names rightfully belongs to her. The young lady herself is able to afford only a slight clew to her parentage, as she only remembers that when very young, she was placed in an orphan asylum in Brooklyn, with two boys whom she understood to be her brothers. She recalls the fact, however, that she was called Lizzie McDermott at that time. A young man named William McDerwhich of those names rightfully belongs to her.

mott, who believes that in Miss Turner he has found a lost sister, tells a singular story.

Twenty-two years ago, it is stated, the wife of Bartlett McDermott of Sheffield, Mass., died, leaving two sons and a little daughter four years old. This daughter is supposed to be Bessie Turner. Soon after Mrs. McDermott's death the children were placed in the Orphau Asylum in Brooklyn, and the father did not visit them for a considerable time. Having married again he went to the Asylum to secure his children, but found that the boys had been bound out, and that the girl had been taken for adoption by a family in New-York. Mr. McDermott advertised for the children, he says, both at that time and a year later, in 1866, but did not get upon the track of either the boys or the girl. was not until a year or two after that Mr. McDermott heard anything from the missing children. The boys in the mean time had grown to manhood, and when the Rebellion broke out they enlisted in the Union army. After the close of the war the youngest, William, went to Orange County in this State, and the other, James, went to Bridgeport, Conn. Both were naturally desirous of finding their kinsfolk, and William Mc-Dermott hearing of a family with his name in Sheffield, Mass, wrote to one of its members. Bartlett McDermott, meanwhile, had moved to Lee, in Massachusetts, and the person to whom young Mc-Dermott wrote proved to be his own uncle, and it was not therefore long before the young man found his father. But despite the most thorough search, William McDermott was unable to find the sister with whom he had been placed in the Asylum in Brooklyn.

The Beecher-Tilton scandal brought Miss Turner's name into some notoriety, and the fact that the young lady was also known as Lizzie McDermott was made public in one of Mr. Tilton's statements, This single leaf in Miss Turner's history came under the notice of William McDermott, who was then and is now residing at Long Branch, N. J. He caught at this clew, and renewed the search for his sister, which he had almost hopelessly abandoned. Bessie Terner proved to be the Lizzie McDermott of his childhood, but an unexpected obstacle stood in the way of a clear identification of the young woman as his sister. A Mrs. Frunke, now a widow, was formerly the wife of Capt. Turner, from whom she was divorced. and she claims now- and has so claimed for many years-that Miss Turner is her daughter. Mrs. Frunke says that when the young woman was a mere babe, on account of family troubles, the infant was placed in the care of Mrs. McDermott. When Mrs, McDermott died, as before stated, the child was put into the Orphan Asylum, and about the events of Miss Turner's history that follow there is no dispute. She was taken from the Asylum into the family of a New-York gentleman, but her home was changed several times, and she finally found her way into the family of Mr. Tilton, with whem she remained 14 or 15 years. During this time she occasionally heard from her supposed father, Capt. Turner, who is now employed in New-York, and also from Mrs. Frunke, who claims to be her mother.

At present the matter still has a mystery about it, and although William McDermott is endeavoring to clear away the cloud, and the friends of Miss Turner (or McDermott) are assisting him by all means in their power, there seems yet no clear way to establish the true parentage of the girl beyond a doubt.

A DENIAL BY MR. SCOTT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: You have done me and others serious injustice in publishing my name in to-day's TRIBUNE without my authority and in connection with a statement which you have not verified by application to me. Will you please to give equal publicity to this: That Mr. Carpenter never said to me that Mr. Beecher had "denied any off use," either "stoutly" or otherwise; and that Mr. Carpenter never said to me, or in my hearing, anything whatever like that. WM. F. Scott,

[Mr. Scott will observe, on carefully reading the article, that it is clearly stated that the plaintiff's lawyers and not THE TEIBUNE had the information which he denies. Mr. Scott was applied to for verification, but was engaged on a reference and could not be seen .- Ed.1

No. 40 Wall-st.

A PROTEST.

IMPERFECT VIEWS OF WOMEN'S DUTY SUGGESTED BY MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.

To the Editor, of The Tribune. SIR: In her brave lecture delivered last Friday evening at Stelnway Hall, Miss Anna Dickinson maintained, as the wise have always maintained, that the continuance of the worst forms of what is called the Social Evil is due to the existence of two moral denies that the was ever employed as a lobby 1-t by Con- and Black Hills Transportation Company, with a capital judged by the other. This is true, but was Miss Dickinson fair in putting all the blame of the status in que upon men ! That men should want all the liberty they can get and should make no effort to raise the standard of their own vir.ue is perfectly natural. They are extremely human, and so long as clubs members for the non-payment of so called debts of honor and smile upon roués, cards will remain of greater consequence than immortal souls. But how is it with women ! Have they no work to perform in this vital matter ? Are they true to their own sex 1 Do they as a rule make any social distinction between men given to dissipation and men of good repute! Are not both received with smiles, the man of many conquests being, on the whole, rather more in favor than the man who has never been the hero of a scandail Are mortal men likely to exercise self-control when the women whose seciety they seek like them the better for having doubtful morals ! Reverse the medal. Who first denounce women upon whom suspicion is breathed? om the path called rectitude ! Women. Who com pletely ignore her and make a respectable life almost impossible? Women. The very women who would not for one moment tolerate a young girl who has loved not wisely but too well, marry their daughters to men whose record is stained with vice. If a woman gets into trouble to whom does she go for help! To her own sex? Never! Ought not women to be ashamed of the fact? Is it not discraceful that there should be no esprit du corps among them! Would men ever rise out of sloughs if they were not helped by their brothers? When women are bad they are werse than deprayed men," says society. How can they be otherwise, knowing that, having slipped, they can never rise! Women are responsible for the degradation of their own sex, and until they have the heart and the contage to be more just t women and less wickedly generous to men, the present rotten state of society will endure. Morally, wemen hold the balance of power. Let reformers demand that they do their duty to their children and to the world. New-York, March 6, 1875. GREMERICT FARK.

HOMES FOR CITY POOR IN THE SOUTH.

To the Edstor of The Tribune. Sin: I have just read in your excellent paper communication from the West describing to the workingmen and wemen in your crowded cities the home open to them there. Would any person be surprised that a cilizen of Alabama should say to that class, "Come South ?" We have a climate far superior to any in the United States. I say this in the face of the prevalentides in the Northern mind that disease and death ore prevalent in the South than in the North. Large sections of our best land are lying title, partly for the vant of capital, but chiefly for the lack of trustworthy

Any man of industry, with conomy, can soon accu-Any man of industry, with economy, can soon accumulate spinishes money to purchase a home for inteself. Land is ranched now from \$2 to \$10 an acre, and there are thomsands of acres for sale. Our neople are conservative in positics. This TRIBUNK is engerly amount after by all classes of chizens. I have lived in California and traveled in the Northern States and know the ways of the Northern people, and I do not need to say first the large majority of our Southern whites would welcome honest latering people from any section.

Cambridge, Ala., Feb. 27, 1875.

MISPLACED SENTIMENTALITY.

We must agree with THE NEW-YORK TRIB-Two in deprecating the decision of Judge McKnon in granting alloway to Ann Eliza in her suit against Brig-ham Young for divorce. How can sue be his wife in the eye of the law! To say nothing about her having a hus-band, before her marriage with Brigham, to him, with a

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CONTROLLER. THE INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN-TESTIMONY OF HENRY . B. TURNER, GILBERT IL BADEAU, EX-SENATOR

CAULDWELL, AND DR. R. S. ROSENTHAL. The investigation undertaken by the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen, composed of Aldermen Purroy, Shandley and Billings, into the charges of official misconduct on the part of Controller Green, was continued on Saturday, Alderman Billings being absent. Dock Commissioner Wales, ex-Senator William Cauldwell of Morrisania, John B. Haskin of Fordham, President Lewis of the Board of Aidermen, Henry E. Farnsworth, and several others were present. Mr. Farnsworth came prepared with 14 questions in writing, which he submitted to the Committee to be propounded to Mr. Wales if the Committee, upon deliberation, should think

Henry B. Turner of the law firm of Turner. Kirtland & McClure, and Gilbert H. Badeau, were first questioned in regard to a suit against the city for the foreclosure of a mortgage of \$8,500, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company on school property in the annexed district. Mr. Turner testified that the matter was placed in his hands on Jan. 8, 1874. The complaint was filed on Jan. 23. Notice was given to the New-York Board of Educa-tion and the Corporation Counsel of the suit, which was for the non-payment of interest. The parties to the suit

20. Notice was given to the New-York Board of Education and the Corporation Coansel of the suit, which was for the non-payment of interest. The parties to the suit were not served until July 9, and the city had ample time to answer, and was repeatedly given time to answer, but no defense was put in, and a decree of foreclosure was taken on Nov.5. The Controller requested a delay of the sale until Dec. 21, and paid 10 per cent on account of the decree, and the sale was postponed three weeks. The costs and disbursements, with interest, amounted to \$415.95, exclusive of the referee's and Sheriff's fees, if any, making in all \$9.59.96.

Mr. Badeau feetilled to the payment or 10 per cent of the amount due. He had an interview with the Corporation Coansel, who said that he had sent a communication to the Controller about the case. This was before the judgment was recovered. The communication advised the Controller shout the case. This was before the folding should be paid. On the day of the sale, the witness went down to the salestroom. Mr. Lavrence of the Controller's office was there and paid \$1.01 99, giving his personal cleek, to put off the sale a few wereas, so as to give him a chance to settle up the matter.

The next witness was ex-Sentior William Cantwell of Morrisania, who was a member of the Leptshature of last year, and he told an interesting story of the way in which the Annexation act was drawn and passed. After being first drawn, it was sent to Albany to Mr. Canliwell's predecessory Mr. Herring, and introduced by the witness. After its passage, the Governor declined to sign if, upon the ground that he thought the matter anould'be submitted to the people, and that there should be a clause to that effect in the set. Again it went to the Governor, and again it was found necessary to chance it; this time if was so worded as to give all work usually done by the Pepariment of Public Works to the Department of Public Porks to the Department of Public vorks to the Department of Public vorks to the honey it up

Savings Bank was about to bring a sint against the cortest to pay.

Mr. Purroy asked a messenger if he had called on Mr. Barker, ex be puty Commissioner of Public Works, and given him bothe that his attendance was desired. The messenger answered in the affirmative, and Mr. Shand ley remarked that he had understood that Mr. Barker had said that he would not attend a committee of such a character, and that he had advised Mr. Van Nort to follow the same course. The Chalman remarked that the Committee would then be obliged to obtain attachments is compel the attendance of diast-ry witnesses.

Dr. Richard S. Rosouthal, the interpoler to the Court of General Sessions, corroborated the testimony of example that the committee would then be obliged to obtain attachments is compel the attendance of diast-ry witnesses.

Dr. Richard S. Rosouthal, the interpoler to the Court of General Sessions, corroborated the testimony of example of the control of the control of the control of the course of the control of

mouth's salary."

Mr. Hastin requested the Committee to snopena Corporation Counsel Smith (dready summones), fax Commissioner Wheeler, and Alderman Vance, and the Committee sata they would endoavor to have those gentlemen present at the next meeting. Alderman Shandley's motion that attachments be obtained to compel the attendance of Mr. Smith, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Van Norl, was carded, and the Committee adjourned until Wednesday next.

TESTIMONY ALREADY GIVEN CONTRADICTED. A letter is regard to testimony given before the Aldermanic Committee by John B. Haskin and William Cauldwell has been written by Simon Sterne. Mr. Sterne denies that the was ever employed as a lobby 1st by Controller Green, as had been asserted before the Committee, and states that he was hever employed or retained by Mr. Green in any manner or for any purpose. Mr. Sterne made:

"Mr. Ottenderfer, as Chairman of the Committee of the Supervisors on the annexed district, requested the Corporation Counsel to have some one appointed to redrait the Annexation bill for the purpose of adjusting the relations of the annexed district upon some intelligent basis to give it representation, and above all to prevent several simister and peralicus bills intended for the depletion of the City Treasury, under prefext of being amendments of the Annexation bill, from becoming laws. At the request of Mr. Andrews, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, I redrew the Annexation bill of 1875, submitted it to the Legislature, argued the same before the Committee, and it reported, and prevented the passage of Mr. Cauidwell's bill."

Mr. Sterne advises the Aldermanic Committee that the trust concerning the matters to which he referred may be obtained from his own testimony or from excitor.

Ar. Stellie advises the Alberthanic Committee that the truit concerning the matters to which he referred may be obtained from his own testimony or from ex-tiov. Dix, Oswald Ottendorfer, Senators Robertson, Fox, Woodin, and others. He makes this statement also: "As Mr. Canidwell has seen fit to chain that I told him that I represented the Controller, I told him that I represented the Controller, I told him distinctly that I represented the Law Department of New-York, and his utterly unitre that at that or any other time I represented or, said that I represented the Controller. I did no lobbying of any kind. Arguing important public measures before Legislative Committees is strictly honorable professional employment, and I had to go to Albany to do that work, simply because the Committees would not come to this city to hear my arguinents."

Jehn D. Crummins, constractor, has written to the Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee a letter in contradiction of a statement made by Mr. Hassin. He sayz: "Andrew H. Green never had one dollar's interest in any business transaction with us, directly or indirectly."

CITY BONDS APPROPRIATED AND ASKED FOR.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT AU-THORIZES \$200,009 FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS -THE PARKS DEPARTMENT WANTS \$100,000 FOR A BRIDGE-THE CIVIL DISTRICT COURTS.

The Board of Apportionment met on Saturday. Gen. Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, was present by invitation of the Mayor. The Controller refused to vote to approve the minutes of the previous meeting, and declined to give his reasons for so doing. A resolution was offered providing that \$1,700 be transferred from the unexpended balance for 1873 of the acof the Board of Aldermen. After discussion this was adopted. A communication from Gen. Porter was read. asking information with reference to the appropriation of \$10,000 for the paving of West Washington Market. The appropriation was made on Sept. 10, 1874, and the work is not yet done. The communication was referred

The Controller said that there was a sories of judgments against the city which must be met. One of these was for \$100,000 in favor of the New-York Gasaight Company for the year 1871, and another for \$30,000 for what he termed the defletency, abstraction or defaication by a city edit-rail whom Mr. Green did not name, and whom he was not asked to point out by any of the other members of the Board. The Controller added that some of the judgments were for the salaries of Supervisors, and as there was no appropriation to meet their salaries for 1875 the matter should receive consideration. On motion of the Controller he was authorized to issue \$200,000 of bonds for the liquidation of claims and judgments. A communication was received from the Department of Parks, asking for the issue of \$100,000 of bonds, the principal portion to be expended for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River at the upper end of Madison-ave. The matter was laid over. The Controller called attention to the fact that the nine civil district courts cost the city \$199,000 a year, and suggested that the salaries of the justices, now fixed at \$9,000, and those of the other offlicers of the courts, be reduced. The Board possessed this power, and he offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to report to the Board what steps should be taken in the matter. The Mayor offered as an amendment that the Controller make a report on the matter, and this was adopted. The Controller said that there was a series of indefor 1875 the matter should receive consideration. On motion of the Controller he was authorized to issue \$200,000 of bonds for the liquidation of claims and judgments. A communication was received from the Department of Parks, asking for the issue of \$100,000 of bonds, the principal portion to be expended for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River at the upper end of Madison-ave. The matter was laid over. The Controller called attention to the fact that the mine civil district courts cost the city \$129,000 at year, and suggested that the salaries of the lineaces, now fixed at \$5,000, and those of the other officers of the courts, be reduced. The Board possessed this power, and he offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to the Board what steps should be taken in the matter. The Mayor offered as an amendment that the Controller make a report on the matter, and this was adopted.

CALLS UPON THE MAYOR'S TIME.

A large delegation of liquor dealers called on the Mayor on Saturday and submitted charges in writing against the Excise Commissioners for having, it was alleged, maliciously caused the arrest of liquor dealers as night, when they cannot procure bail. It is added that the Police Commissioners easy that they did

dealers at night, when they cannot procure bail. It is added that the Police Commissioners say that they did Newark, M. J., Pob. 27. 1675.

not intend to have the police make the arrests at night. The Mayor promised to give the matter an early consideration. Charges have been preferred before the Mayor against the Police Commissioners by the counsel of Sergeant Miller and of the three police men who were dismissed from the police force a short

men who were dismissed from the point in a saloon when time sipe for being found playing eards in a saloon when they should have been on patrol. The ground of the charge is that the Commissioners dismissed the accused without siving them a trial.

Major Sauer and several other proprietors of halls where German masquerades are held, called upon the Mayor and asked him to endeaver to have the Police Commissioners modify their order concerning masked Mayor and asked him to endear to have to concerning masked balls. The Mayor said that he had not given the Police Commissioners any orders on the subject of masquerades, and recommended the proprietors to draft and present to the Legislamic a bill to modify the act of 1820, under which the Police order was bessed.

to the Legislature a bill to modify the act of 1829, under which the Police'order was issued.

The statements that the relations of John Kelly and the Mayor are cold, and that the latter is endeavoring to obtain control of Tammany Hall is pronounced ridiculous by those conversant with the matter, and is denied by the Mayor and Mr. Kelly. The Mayor says he has no ambition to be the leader of the Democratic party in this city. His time is taken up with attending to the details of his office. He left the General Committee when he was elected Mayor, believing that it would not be proper for him to continue a member of that body while holding office.

THE PRESS GAG LAW.

ARGUMENT IN THE CHANDLER-BUELL SUIT - THE RIGHT OF UNITED STATES COURTS TO SEND PRISONERS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR TRIAL.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7 .- The habeas corpus case of A. C. Buell, arrested here for alleged libel of Sen-ator Chandier, came up before Judgo, Treat of the United States District Court pesterday. The main question to be argued was whether United States Commissioner Clark had authority to order the removal of the prisoner to the District of Columbia for trial. It was upon this order that the writ of baleas corpus was applied for; out when the case came up to-day, it appeared that after the writ of habens corpus had been issued, District-Attorney Patrick found that under the law of 1874, the cured from Commissioner Clark a simple commitment of the prisoner to the custody of United States Marshal ously made. This changed the case from whether the United States Commissioner had a right to order the removal of a prisoner to the District of Columbia, or whether the United States District Court had that authority. A long argument was then entered into. Col. Joseph O. Brodhead, counsel for defendant, argued that while the law of 1874 colorges the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia, it does not change the powers of other courts. An offender against the laws of

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A BHL INTRODUCED IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE TO PREVENT DIST EBANCES IN HOTELS AND

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT. RICHMOND, Va., March 7 .- Mr. Gilman of Richmond City has introduced a bill in the House of Delegates to punish persons creating disturbances in hotels, theaters, and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in hotels by bolsterous demands for accommodations after the proprietor or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room or other reasonally specified causes, shall be punished by the and imprisonment. In the case of theaters, the managers are to have the right to issue reserved sent tickets stamped." Not transferable," issue reserved sent tiels its stamped." Not transferable," and when a person not the original purchaser demands admittance the doorkeeper can refuse him, but the price of the tiecket must be refunded; and if he tetuses to take the monor and thereby creates a distarbance he is liable to arrest and tine. In both cases half of the fine poes to the hotelsheeper or manager, as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steamboats and railroads.

HOTELS CLOSING IN TENNESSEE. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 7 .- The passage of the Civil Rights bill is causing considerable feeling everywhere. Two of the principal hotels here have given up their licenses rad will run as private boardinghouses. A white man tried to hire a nerro to seathim self at a table in the Read House dising-room last mint, but the nerro, fearing the waite people who were present, relused to do so.

THE BLACK BILLS

A COMPANY ORGANIZED TO TRANSPORT MEN AND MERCHANDISE INTO THE GOLD REGION.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 7 .- A special dispatch from Stook City says that at a meeting of the lending citizens and business men of that city, the Sloux City of \$100,000, was organized. The object is the transporta-tion of men and merchandles to the Black Hills. Teams will be at once purchased, and trains started by the last

THE REST OF THE SIOUX CITY PARTY TO BE BROUGHT BACK-ORDERS ISSUED TO PREVENT

OMAHA, Neb., March 7 .- Gen. Ord has instructed Col. Bradley, commandant of Fort Larante, to send out a force to bring in the semulader of the Sioux Send out a love to be a served to be in a suf-fering condition, if the two men who came in from the Hills will guide the command. Coders have been issued to prevent any one else going into the country, and any one trying it will undoubtedly be followed and driven out by the military.

STREET MANNERS.

ONE CAUSE OF MEN'S ROUGHNESS. to the Editor of the Tribune

SIR: May an elderly man, with old-school notions of manners, say a word on the point touched by a lady who complains of the decay of politeness to women !

The change that has indeed come is not the result of the late war, which has evils enough to answer for without this. It began with the rise and grew with the progress of the "Woman's Rights Movement." It is a spirit engendered by the increased self-assertion of women; their insisting on rights cheerfully con eeded out of courtesy but withheld or grudgingly accorded on compulsion. My experience has been that true politeness has decayed for more among women than among men, since the "Revolution" was at-

than among men, since the "Revolution" was attempted.

I entered a Fifth-ave, omnibus, and on each side five
ladies were scated. Their dresses covered this scats,
and to enable me to sit down it was necessary for them
to sit a little more closely. Not one on either side
moved. I rode standing, crounched and in pain, hoofag
that my gray hairs would induce them to be decent, if
not kind. My mute appeal was in vain. I said at last:
"Ladies, will you give an old gentleman the privilege
of sitting down!" A general titler enamed, in the
midst of which, most ungraciously, these persons,
whom I had in a stretch of charry called "nades,"
permitted me to take a seat.

In the street cars I rise and give my seat to an elderly
woman, and to the peofrest woman with a child in her
arms. The time was when I would not keep my seat
white a lady was stinding. That time has gone by.

New-York, Feb. 23, 1875.

A DECREASE OF POLITENESS DENIED.

Sin: I have been reading the letter on Out-Door Politeness" in your issue of yesterday, and am particularly attracted to it by the fact that I have just returned from a trip to town where my experience proved so different from hers that I am impelled to lift my woman's lance in defense of your too often abused and suffering sex !

I am constantly being surprised by little acts of kindness and real service received at the hands of perfect strangers, in my trips to and from and about New-York, as to-day. Leaving a bank I dropped a parcel, which

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SWILL MILK STABLES. HENRY BERGH'S AGENTS INSPECTING THEM—SUITS TO HE BEGUN AGAINST THE WORST CLASS.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE do not need to be told that the milk used in this city is adulterated in many ways. Much of it is unfit for use because the owners of cows feed them on swill obtained from distilleries. This causes the cows to give a large quantity of milk, but the quality is of the poorest. The milk is sold as pure, and goes to thousands of families. It is probable that a large proportion of the deaths of young children may be traced to the use of this im-pure article. Complaints having been recently made of the violation of law in the feeding of animals. on distillery swill in various parts of Brooklys, examination was made on Friday and Saturday last by Isaac Lopez and Frank Clark, agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A TRIBUNE reporter accompanied them in their inspection. Their investiga-tion revealed the fact that the swill-milk business has greatly diminished since the exposure of milk adultoration in THE TRIBUNE three years ago. The efforts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have done very much to reduce the traffic. But at several cattle-sheds the swill is still used, their proprietors vio lating the law on the subject, which is very plain, and forbids the use of swill entirely. In many cases hay and grain are used in connection with swill, and in only one of the stables visited is swill alone used. The stable owned by Gapp, Fleischmann & Co., situ-

ated in that part of Greenpoint known as Blissville, is

probably the largest, and was found without any doubt

to be the flithiest in the vicinity of Brooklyn. Two milking and the second in the afternoon. The stables are located on Greenpoint-ave., near the bridge over the Newtown Creek, just on the borders of Queens County. It lies within the jurisdiction of Mr. Bergh's Society. which extends 200 yards beyond the boundaries of Kings County. The distillery adjoining is also owned by Gaff, Fleischmann & Co., and with the stable occupies an area equal to that of 25 or 39 ordinary building lots. The cows are kept in three large sheds which are placed longitudinarly, west of the distillery. The sheds are divided into sections, and the sections into stalls, in which the cows are kept, each one being tied by a short rope around the neck, and having scarcely room enough to lie down. Nothing but swill is fed in these stables. It runs from the distillery into several large tanks situated between it and the sheds. From these it is conveyed in long troughs along the sides of the stables, and runs through transverse pipes into the troughs from which the cows drink. The animals are placed head to head, so close that there is scarcely room for a man to walk between. The sections are separated by a gutter about three feet wide, through which the distillery, and the eattle drinking it while hot lose their teeth, and are unable to chaw. Consequently they have no cold, and many are blear-eyed and covered with the distillery, and the cattle drinking it while hot lose their teeth, and are unable to chaw. Consequently they have no cold, and many are blear-eyed and covered with the distillery, and the cattle drinking it while hot lose their teeth, and are unable to chaw. Consequently they have no cold, and many are blear-eyed and covered with the fifth in which they lie. The sheds are low-roofed and filled with cobwebs, and the steme of the cattle in the low, fill-rential estables is almost unendurable. Nearly 890 cattle are packed topether in these sheds. They can no cattle are packed topether in these sheds. They can no cattle are packed topether in these sheds. They can no cattle are packed topether in these sheds. They can no cattle are packed topether in these sheds. They can no cattle are packed topether in these sheds. They can no cattle are packed topether in these sheds. They can no cattle are packed topether in these sheds. They can no cattle are packed topether in these sheds. They can no cattle a by Gaif. Fielschmann & Co., and with the stable occupies an area equal to that of 25 or 30 ordinary building cattle are packed together in these sheds. They eat no hay or grain, but are given all the swill they can deyour; and the milk is drained from them twice a day, until they are worn out, and being no longer profitable as milk producers, they are killed and sold as beef. The proprietors, Gaff, Plaischmann & Co., rent the stables to various persons who own the cattle. About 000 men and boys are employed in the establishment. The milking is done twice a day-between 2 and 4 s. m. and about the same hours in the afternoon. The spectacle of 800 cows in hot, steaming stables, covered with dirt, and the milk being drawn from them in the midst of so much filth, absorbing the foul odors, with dirt falling from the sides of the cattle into the milk patts, is simply indescribable. The milk is strained in tin cans, in which it is taken by the milkmen to various parts of New-York and Brooklyn. Legal action has lately been commenced against the owners of the Bilssville stables by Mr. Bergh's Society. The stables of Mr. Ellis in Marcy-ave., near Myrtle-

ave., were also visited. The condition of the cattle here is far superior to that of those at Blissville, although there is great need of and much room for improvement. Mr. Eills keeps over 200 cows in a series of low wooden sheds which are quite roomy, but not sufficiently ventibut at a greater distance spart. The stalls here are double, and the cows are tied with a rope long enough for them to lie down easily. The sections are separated by two gutters for the filth of the stables, and a raised walk between them. They are cleaned four times a day. The cows are furnished with straw for bedding. They give on an average six quarts per day. The milk cans and palls are well cleaned and afred every day and the milk carefully strained. On the whole, the cattle were found to be in very good condition, although some seemed to be unable to get up after lying down. Mr. Ellis feeds hay and grain as well as swill. The latter he has to convey to the stables from a distance. It is brought at the rate of about twenty casks a day and emptied into vats at the side of each stable, from which it is conducted in tranges to the cows. They eat also about a ton of hay

and 189 pounds of grain every day.

Several stables in Platbush which were visited were found to centain from four to twenty or thirty coweach, generally fairly ventilated and comparatively clean. As Charies Stewart's stables, on Rochester-ave. twenty cows are kept in new, well-arranged stables, They are fed with swill and grain, which are mixed in

separate tubs for each animal. FIVE POINTS INDUSTRY AND CHARITY. ANNUAL PEPOET OF SUPERINTENDENT BARNARD.

The incorporators of the Five Points House of Industry, Worth st., will hold their annual meeting to-day, to hear the report of Superintandent Bar-nard and to elect a Board of Trustees. The Superintendent, in his report, states that since the organization of the Association, in 1854, its House has contained 22,664 inmates, its schools 27,108 children, and its expenditures have been \$737,722 31. During the past year there have been 1,118 immates, of whom 611 were children, the remaining 507 being homeless and friendless women. Situations were found for 247, 276 returned to their friends, 38 were sent to other insti 276 returned to their friends, 38 were sent to other institutious (mainly hospitals), 14 were discharged for misconduct, 20 women left without permission, and 14 died.
There remain 328 in the house. Mr. Barnard says there
is an increase of immates each year, and states that
although the criminal element of the ward has mostly
removed, still there is plenty of want still to relieve.
During the past year 408,710 meals were furnished, at a
cost of 3 11-20 cents per meal. Boys are taught to make
and repair clothing; last year they turned out 611
jackets and pairs of pauts. Other boys have been
taught how to repair shoes, and have mended 1,011 pairs.
Type-setting is taught, and the coming year felegraphy will also be taught. The girls have
mane 1,264 garments, and repaired 12,653. The
clothing department is supplied almost entirely by donations of second-hand articles. No
new cloth has been bought in ten years. An important
department maintained by the institution is a children's new cloth has been bought in ten years. An important department maintained by the institution is a children's hospiral, opened in 1861, in which 19,751 cases have been treated. Several paysicians have given their services gratis. In the schools 1,363 children were taught, the average daily attendance being 417. The cost was \$6.20 per head. The cost of support of each inmate was only \$80.77. In addition to those received into the itouse, 70 or 80 families outside received help through the Winter, and some 25 families are now furnished with bread daily. Much of the relief extended by the Houses is to poor women with children, by taking the care of the latter and thus allowing the former to go out to work. The treasurer's report shows receipts of \$33,527 04 and expenses of \$34.338 83.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION QUES-TIONED.

AN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE EMPOWERED TO INQUIRE INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMISSION-ERS-THE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRIES DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN ALREADY ANSWERED IN THE MAIN.

The Emigration Commissioners on Saturday received a communication from Mr. Oakley, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Naviga, tion, informing them that the Committee had been empowered to inquire into the affairs of the Emigration Commission. Mr. Oakley accordingly submits a list of questions, which he requests the Commissioners communication was received by the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Jackson, gwho immediately informed the Commissioners, and an informal meeting, at which most of the members were present, was held to consider the matter, the President, George J. Forrest, being in the chair. The questions were then read, and to estatement was made that most of the replies to them were embedded in detail in the annual report of the Commission, now in the hands of the Legislature, The information songht is in regard to the financial countries. The most of the Commission, and what the expenditure of the Commission, and what the expenditure of the commission, they shall refer an implication of the Commission, who is the shall refer an implication of the Commission, what have been their investments. The information songht is in regard to the financial countries of the commission, and what the expenditure of the commission, while the contribution of the Commission, what have been their investments. The contribution of the commission of the financial countries of the commission to answer at their earliest convenience. The

amounts paid them. The Secretary of the Board was then empowered to make a detailed statement in reply to the questions, and sucmit it to the consideration of the Board, which will hold a special meeting to moreowered to more Manjer, in conversation with a reporter of The Tripuns yesterday, said that answers to most of the questions were contained in the annual report, and that the affairs of the Commission had been conducted so carefully and economically that the more light that could be shed upon the conduct of the Commissioners the better it would be for the Commission, He said that the financial condition of the Commissioners had sent to the Legislature; that they had nade no investments because they have had no space funds to invest ments because they have had no space funds to invest wheat they entered office the Commission was already heavily involved, for their preducessors invested large sums of money in the erection of the large and commodious buildings on Wart's Idand. The heige and commodious buildings on Wart's Idand. The heige comployed by the Commission to now, said Mr. Master, vested large sums of money in the electron of the appearance and commodious buildings on Wart's Liand. The help employed by the Commission is now, said Mr. Marchar, at its minimum, no further reduction is possible, and those employed are receiving entirely inadequate compensation. "These facts," and Mr. Manjor, will be transmitted to Mr. Oskley, and the Committee will be invited to come te this city and make a theorous investigation and examination into the silvers of the will be framewhited to air. One of this city and make a thorough investigation and examination into the affairs of the Commission." It is understood that Mr. Oakley will make the replies to bis questions constitute the report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, make the related the report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, may for the expenses of an investigation, and the Committee will have to content itself with the statement of the Commissioners.

FEATS OF PEDESTRIANISM. Weston completed the 421st mile of his walk

at 13 minutes and 14 seconds after 11 p. m. on Baturday, falling 69 miles short of the 600 miles that he had under-taken to complete by midnight on that day. As the purse of \$5,000 had been promised by Mr. Barnum to the contestant who walked the largest number of miles within that time, Weston was announced as the winner of the money. On Monday last, Wester and Judd began their contest at the Hippodrome, Weston giving Judd visits were made to this, the first, during the morning an adowance of 35 miles. On the second day, Judd began to fall behind Weston, and on Thursday after-noon completely broke down, being at the time about 63 Weston, Elward Mulien took Juda's place, with his record of 217 miles, with the agreement that he was to although it was understood that Weston was the winner of the \$5,000. The next day, about 9:15 p. m., Mullen al o

PREVALENCE OF LUNG DISEASES THIS YEAR, The reports of the Register of Vital Statisties, Dr. Elisha Harris, show that pneumonia and other acute congestive diseases of the lungs have been more prevalent this year than in any year since 1865. In the past nine years the deaths from pueumonia and bronchitis have been as follows: In 1865, 1,945 deaths; in 1867, 2,101 deaths; in 1868, 2,471 deaths; in 1869, 2,977 deaths; in 1870, 2,691 deaths; in 1871, 2,793; in 1872, 3,190; in 1873, 3,396; in 1874, 3,450. In the two months of this year the deaths from bronchitis have numbered 280; from pneumonia, 766, making a total of 1,046. Physicians say that the marked increase of deaths from these diseases in the past two months has been caused by the extreme fluctuations of temperature. The thermometer on some days has shown that the temperature of the atmosphere has changed more than 20 degrees in 24 hours. Persons have gone to their work or places of business in the morning prepared for only an ordinary degree of cold, and before evening have found an extreme of temperature which they were atterly unfitted to endure. The occupation of poorly ventilated rooms in notels and tenements a believed to have added to the energialty. Many have "caught colds" and have neglected them, and this has

"caught colds" and have neglected them, and this has often caused pneumonts which has resulted faculty. In the last week in January there were 25 deaths from pneumonia. Of these 29 were chidren under five years of age; ten were of persons between 40 and 45, and two of persons between 75 and 80 years of age. The records show that those affected with the diseases of childhood and those broken down by deality and old age have been most liable to be attacked by pneumonia. The Penitentiarr and Workhouse on Blackwell's Island have furnished many cases. In the city the First, Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards have suffered most severify among the tenement population. Diphtheria and somitative date, where decreased somewhat of late, ewing to the among the tenement population. Diphtheria and small pox have decreased somewhat of late, owing to the extra vigilance of the Board of Health in enforcing sank tary regulations.

THE EBB AND FLOW OF CUSTOM-HOUSE ECON As has been stated, the present changes in

the Custom-house have evoked the utmost dissatisfac tion in political circles connected with that tustitution. This dissatisfaction is caused by the removal of the adherents of the several politicians whose influence that been regarded as of little account. Some mislakes have been made in these removals, as the political sponsors of some of the victims have proved to be more powerful than they were supposed to be, In such esses misstatements have followed. Among those restored are storekeep is Mayereau, Rohner, Beard, and Emerson. The following-named persons, who were recently reduced from salaried weigher's assistants, were appointed storekeepers to fit vacancies: Robert Moore, President of the VIth District Republican Association; William Peterkia, a delegate to the Republican Committee, and Messes. Meyer, Hirsch, Church, Richardson, and Rundle.

The following named clerks have had their salaries increased to \$3,000 a year, beginning from the 1-t of January : Frederick Phillips, the Collector's Secretary ; Mr. Russell, chief of the Warehouse Bure at; Col. McMahon, chief clerk of the Fifth Division; and Mr. Evans, chief clerk of the Auditor's Department.

THE UNEXPLAINED DEATH OF J. B. STOCKVIS.

The inquest in the case of Jacob B. Stockvis, who, it was alleged died from latures received from a crazy prisoner with whom he was confined, will be held to-morrow. Such evidence will then be taken as can throw any light upon the movements of Stock vis from Feb. 20, when he disappeared, up to the time of his death. Coroner Kessler has found, it is said, an important witness in the person of George A. Moss of No. 107 Reade-st., who says that he saw Stockvis in Reade-st. on the morning of Fob. 20. It is also asserted that two merchants saw Stockvis when arrested by Offcer Fallon of the Nineteenth Procinct Police, and that they say that Stockvis was not intoxicated at that time. they say that Stockvis was not intoxicated at that time. Coroner Kessler states that Stockvis was a brother of Frof. Stockvis of Amsterdam, an authority among physicians there. The keepers of the Tombs say that such treatment as has been alleged to have caused the death of Stockvis was not possible, for prisoners are never placed in cells with dangerous persons or with those suffering from delirium tremens. The trionds of Stockvis are pressing for an investigation, but the authorities, both of the Dapariment of Police and of Charities and Cerrection, say that they believe that a careful inquiry will show that there were other essays of the death of Stockvis than his treatment while under their charge.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERNA-

TIONAL RIFLE MATCH. At a recent meeting of the joint committee of the National Eric Association and Amateur Rife Clab, having in charge the arrangements for the coming international rifle match, the following programme was

decided upon:

Programme of the international rife match between the rifemen of the United Status of America and the rifemen of Irmain represented by a team to be chosen from the members on the line bills American count to take place in Ireland on June 29, unless some other day in subsequently agreed upon, on the following terms:

Team—back team to consist of too more than eight or less than examen, at the option of the Americans, whose decision will be athended in the day next preceding the match. The American form to counts to counts of most qualified to show in the finited Status. The Lin team to counts of most qualified to show in the finited Status. The Lin team to counts of most qualified to show in the finited Status. The Lin team to counts of most qualified to show in the finited status.

Rifes—Any not exceeding the pounds? weight; mannon pail of trigger, three nounds. The Linius to show with rifes of boas file trial annutation annuals of most properties.

Status, amountation, targets and markings. To be according to